

MCGILL DAILY

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by john crenson

Endicott on China

About 250 people packed Leacock 26 last night to hear Dr. James Endicott, a Christian missionary to China who spoke of his experiences in the Chinese revolution from 1927-1959. The talk was given under the sponsorship of the China Friendship Society. Endicott is a winner of the Lenin International Peace Prize (1952), a former Chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress and presently editor of the *Canadian Far Eastern Newsletter*.

Born in China, Endicott recounted many of the experiences he had witnessed and been part of during the early days of China's struggle for national liberation, the occupation by the Japanese and the Civil War which followed the aftermath of this occupation.

He began with a description of the atrocities he had witnessed in the city of Shanghai in 1927 when Kuomintang (Nationalist) troops massacred hundreds of communists. "The heads of communists were hanging from telephone poles. I saw a friend of mine being slowly sawn in half by two soldiers."

Later, his very young son asked him, "Are you trying to make a better world, father?" Endicott replied that he was.

Then, his son asked him, "Are the communists trying to make a better world, too, father?" Endicott said that he thought that they were.

To which his son innocently asked, "Then how come they're in jail and you're not?"

During the early thirties he served as an advisor to Chiang Kai-Shek, but after some service he found that the Kuomintang government was "corrupt and ruthless. Chiang based his power on the landlords, warlords, bureaucratic capitalists and a vast secret police organization." Unlike the Nationalists, the Communists derived their power from the exploited peasants and middle class students.

Endicott was shocked by the Kuomintang army training camps and the way in which the soldiers were treated by their officers. Under the urging of the American General Stillwell, who served as an advisor to Chiang, the Nationalists conscripted about 5 million young men into their army but 2 million of them died from starvation because the officers stole their food rations and sold them on the black market.

Eventually, Endicott made public his personal disgust with Chiang Kai-Shek's regime. He spoke out against "the betrayal of the Sun Yat-Sen revolution" by the Kuomintang reactionaries. Gradually, he gathered groups of students around him who fought in the communist underground. In his own words, Endicott was "re-educated by these communists", meaning that through observing their day-to-day struggles he grasped what true service to the people was. He was amazed to see the confidence of victory which they expressed. He attributed this confidence to the fact that their

methods and support were "rooted in the people". Through these young revolutionaries he eventually met Chou En-Lai.

In 1947, he came back to Canada after being warned of a possible attempt on his life as a result of his political activities. In Canada, he expressed complete confidence in a Communist victory and was promptly labelled a Communist himself. Not in the least fazed by his reception in Canada, Endicott returned to China in 1952 and was "amazed by the transformation" of the society. He found the peasants' lot vastly improved.

Again in 1956 and 1959, he travelled to China and was greatly impressed by the changes he saw.

He praised the 1966 Cultural Revolution, which saw the purging of China's revisionist faction, as being "more profound in certain aspects" than the 1949 revolution. "Eighty to ninety percent of the people benefitted." It was a revolution "of, by and for the peasants under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party."



daily photo by joel ruimy

JAMES ENDICOTT, speaking at McGill last night, said that it was only through experience that one could begin to fully understand revolutionary ideology. He graphically described his own experiences in China to illustrate this point.

by amin kassam

Ministers deny right to appeal political deportation

An attempt by two federal cabinet ministers to arbitrarily deny political deportees the right of appeal is being challenged by Monfared Farhad Hatefi, an Iranian landed immigrant who has been served with a deportation order by the Immigration Department.

Hatefi is being deported for participating in three anti-Vietnam war demonstrations. According to the Immigration Appeal Board Act, deportees are allowed to appeal against such an order.

In Hatefi's case, however, Solicitor-General Jean-Pierre Goyer and Labor Minister Bryce Mackassey have signed a certificate which will deny him this right.

The document certifies that "it would be contrary to the national interest for the Immigration Appeal Board to take any action" in Hatefi's case. The ministers base their opinion upon "security intelligence reports received and considered by us."

Neither Hatefi nor his lawyer Bernard Mergler have been told what these "reports" contain.

Normally, evidence to the effect that Hatefi would be imprisoned or otherwise persecuted on his return to Iran would be sufficient to have the order cancelled. The fact that the appellant is married to a Canadian and has a Canadian child would also affect the court's decision.

The ministers' certificate, however, prevent such an appeal.

The appellant's counsel, Bernard Mergler, who is well known for his role as an intermediary between the Front de Libération du Québec and the government in October 1970, is basing his appeal against the use of the certificate on several grounds:

■ "That the Ministers who issued the certificate have in effect assumed judicial functions and, as such, are bound to act judicially and not unilaterally, arbitrarily, 'in camera' and without having regard to the laws pertaining to legal evidence and without having regard to the laws pertaining to evidence and without hearing the Appellant."

■ That the certificate presents an opinion and not a fact, and that the opinion "is erroneous and subject to revision and review by the Immigration Appeal Board."

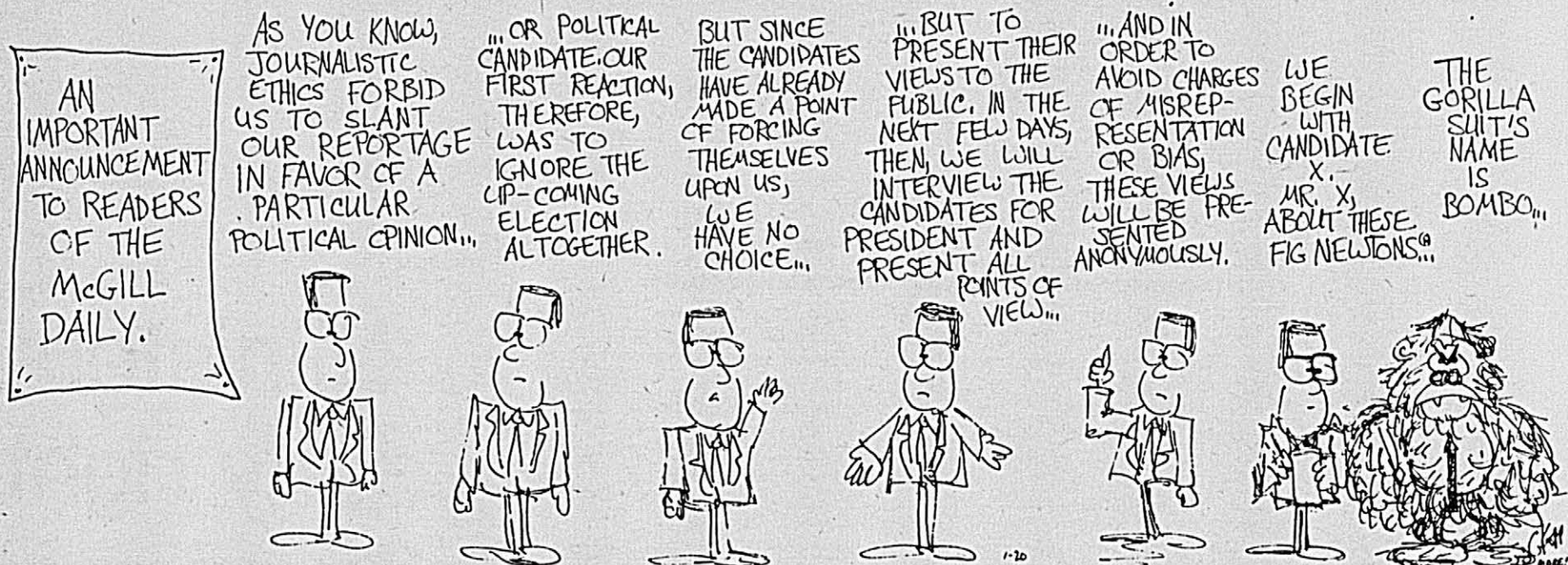
■ That the Immigration Appeal Act specifies that such a certificate should be signed by the Solicitor-General and the Minister for Manpower and Immigration. Bryce Mackassey has signed the certificate instead of the latter, and he has done so without indicating that there was a delegation of authority—the inscription under his signature does not read "for the Minister of Manpower and Immigration". Thus, the certificate is illegal.

■ That all federal statutes are affected by the Canadian Bill of Rights unless "there is a provision within the said statute that the specific law or section applied notwithstanding the Canadian Bill of Rights." The Immigration Appeal Board Act does not have any such provision. Mergler argues that the certificate is a violation of the Canadian Bill of Rights.

Hatefi has been imprisoned without trial for the last four months. As a result, he has been unable to work and support his wife and daughter. He was originally arrested on May 20, 1971, while taking part in a demonstration against U.S. aggression in Vietnam. The

Continued on page 3

LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



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ACTIVITY	DAY AND TIME	LOCATION	INSTRUCTOR
Golf	Monday 1:15 - 2:00 p.m. Thursday 1:15 - 2:00 p.m.	G.W.F. Room G.W.F. Room	Mr. Loyd Mr. Pellerin
Gymnastics	Mon. & Wed. 5:00 - 7:00 p.m.	Gymnastics Room	Mr. Jancarik
Karate	Mon. & Wed. 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.	Wrestling Room	Mr. Hisataka
Aikido (coed)	Mon. & Wed. 7:30 - 9:00 p.m.	Wrestling Room (Mon.) & Gymnastics Rm. (Wed.)	Mr. Brizzard
Yoga (coed)	Tues. & Thurs. 5:30 - 6:30 p.m.	Wrestling Room	Mr. Jeney
Physical Fitness	Mon., Wed. & Fri. 1:15 - 1:50 p.m. Tues. & Thurs. 5:15 - 6:00 p.m.	Gymnastics Room Gymnastics Room	Mr. Donnelly Mr. Norris
Swimming: Beginner	Mon. 1:00, Wed. 6:00 p.m. Thurs. 1:00, or Sat. 11:00 a.m. Mon. 6:00 p.m., or Thurs. 3:30 p.m.	Currie Pool	Red Cross
Junior	Wednesday 1:00 p.m.	Currie Pool	Red Cross
Intermediate	Tuesday 3:30 p.m.	Currie Pool	Red Cross
Senior	Monday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.	Rm. 20 & Pool	Red Cross
Leaders	Tues. & Thurs. 7:00 - 8:30 p.m.	Rm. 20 & Pool	Red Cross
Bronze	Tues. & Thurs. 7:00 - 8:30 p.m.	Rm. 20 & Pool	R.L.S.S.
Award of Merit	Tues. & Thurs. 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.	Rm. 20 & Pool	R.L.S.S.
Instructors (coed)	Fri. 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.	Rm. 20 & Pool	Red Cross
S.C.U.B.A. (coed)	Sat. 1:30 - 4:30 p.m.	Rm. 20 & Pool	Mr. Weiss
Tennis	Tuesday 9:30 - 10:30 a.m. Tuesday 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.	Gym 1 & 2 Gym 1 & 2	Mr. Dessaulles Mr. Dessaulles
Squash: Beginners	Mon. 7:00 p.m., Tues. 1:00 p.m. or Thurs. 9:15 a.m.	Squash Courts	Mr. Case
Intermediate	Wednesday 12:15 p.m.	Squash Courts	Mr. Case
Weight Training	Tuesday 3:00 - 5:00 p.m. Friday 3:00 - 5:00 p.m.	Weight Room Weight Room	Mr. Hinman Mr. Samborsky
Fencing (coed)	Tues. & Thurs. 6:15 - 8:15 p.m.	Fencing Studio	Mr. Steiner
Figure Skating (coed)	(Registration, Jan. 20 at 7:00 p.m., rm. 33) Tues. 10 & 11 a.m., Sat. 10:00 a.m.	Winter Stadium	Mrs. Whyte
Modern Dance (coed)	(Register at 1st class - Jan. 18 & 22) Friday 6:45 - 8:15 p.m. (Register, Jan. 21 at 6:15 p.m., room 33)	Dance Studio	Miss Hemenway

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CERTIFICATE

(SECTION 21, IMMIGRATION APPEAL BOARD ACT)

We, the undersigned hereby certify that it is our opinion, based upon security intelligence reports received and considered by us, that it would be contrary to the national interest for the Immigration Appeal Board in the exercise of its discretion under section 15 of the Immigration Appeal Board Act to take any action described in paragraph 21(1)(a) of the Immigration Appeal Board Act on or with respect to a deportation order made against

Mr. Monfared Farhad HATEFI also known as Ashraf Ahmad and Ashraf Ahmad

on November 2, 1971 at Burnaby, B.C.

[Signature]
Solicitor General of Canada

[Signature]
Minister of Manpower and Immigration

Dated at Ottawa

In the Province of Ontario

This 23rd day of November 1971.

Dated at Ottawa

In the Province of Ontario

This 23rd day of November 1971.

I certify this to be a true copy of the original document.

[Signature]
Date Nov. 24, 1971

T.H. Gill

Deportation . .

Continued from page 1

demonstration was called to mark the first anniversary of Chairman Mao's call to the people of the world to "unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs. Hatefi was charged with unlawful assembly and assaulting a police officer.

At yesterday's hearing before a three man tribunal, Hatefi revealed some interesting details about his trial. He said he was unable to follow proceedings because of a lack of familiarity with English (he does not speak French) and was not provided with an interpreter. Judgments were handed down in groups instead of individually.

Questioned by the tribunal about his alleged assault, he explained that he had merely warned off a riot stick aimed at a girl standing next to him and had thereupon been tackled by a policeman from behind.

Hatefi was working in Vancouver when, early one morning, RCMP officers entered his apartment and, without explanation, transported him to an immigration jail. He was held for a month without bail and then taken before a special inquiry.

At the inquiry, he was asked about his political activity. The record of that inquiry is very interesting. For example, Hatefi was questioned about his anti-Zionist beliefs. Immigration officer R.N. Dewar then signed an order of deportation.

Hatefi appealed the order and was scheduled to be heard in Ottawa on November 24. Until that time, he was imprisoned and bail was refused. One day before the appeal, the immigration department produced the certificate and the appeal was postponed to allow Bernard Mergler to examine the document.

At yesterday's session, Mergler argued that the certificate discriminated between landed immigrants and citizens and was therefore in violation of the Canadian Bill of Rights. He also revealed that he had sent the two ministers involved a letter asking for a hearing for his client. There was no reply to the letter.

The session was livened by some revealing exchanges between Mergler and G. Romeo Leger, counsel for the Respondent. At one stage, when Leger seemed to be attempting to prove irresponsibility on Hatefi's part, he asked Hatefi why he had not supported his wife and child for the last four months. The appellant replied that he had been in jail. Leger was unable to believe this and repeated, "In the last four months?" Hatefi replied, "Yes." Leger looked in surprise at Mergler who smiled and said, "It's your department!"

Later, Leger could not believe that Hatefi had visited his wife and child recently, and asked him, "You were able to do this while you were in prison?" When Hatefi tried to inform him that he had been free for some time, he exclaimed incredulously, "Is he presently under detention?"

Hatefi's wife, Beverly, also testified during yesterday's session. She said that Hatefi had been "a good husband and a good father" and that they had been forced to separate because Hatefi had been imprisoned and had also been unable to get a job.

Testimony was also presented by Iranian students who described the political situation in their country. Hatefi's testimony revealed that two of his brothers were already in jail for political reasons and the others testified that their relatives and friends were being persecuted because of the political activities of family members in Canada. Letters were produced to corroborate the testimony.

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (LNS) — In Liberia she received the Grand Cordon of the Most Venerable Order of Knighthood of the Pioneers of the Republic of Liberia, put in an appearance at the inauguration of the country's 19th President, William R. Tolbert, and was treated by the president to a display of "local color."

After trying on elaborate tribal garb for newsmen, she sat and "tapped her feet to tribal drums while dancing women, their bodies painted blue, pranced by."

The President of the United States had other things to do (as presidents of the United States always have when there's any question of actually going to Africa), so Pat Nixon stepped out on her own good-will mission to Africa.

After all, no president of Liberia could be adequately installed in power without some American luminary on hand. The country was founded in 1822 by a group of American politicians and northern abolitionists as a colony for freed slaves. And it has been something of an American colony ever since.

Power in Liberia has remained strictly in the hands of the small caste of Americo-Liberians (who make up 0.8 percent of the population). Descendants of the returned slaves, with names like Barclay, Sherman, Tolbert, Cooper and Tubman, have lorded it over the indigenous population (99 percent of the total). They have proved far more loyal to their benefactors in America than to their more distant roots in Africa.

The nation was ruled from 1944 until last year by William Tubman — a man who had been forced to resign from the Liberian Senate after a League of Nations Commission accused him of helping to sell tribespeople as laborers.

As president, Tubman didn't have to go in for any such distasteful operations. Instead he reaped the benefits of growing American investment, primarily by Firestone Rubber and Republic Steel. (Rubber and iron ore comprise 85 percent of Liberia's exports and Liberia has often been derisively called the United Republic of Firestone by other Africans.)

William Tolbert figures to be a worthy successor to Tubman. He too comes from one of the traditional ruling families of Monrovia (the capital city, named after James Monroe), and he served under Tubman as vice-president for many years.

After leaving Liberia, Mrs. Nixon finished up her week-long tour with visits to Ghana and Ivory Coast. Both these

countries have come under fire from the Organization of African Unity in the last year for supporting the concept of "dialogue" with South Africa. (President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast actually invented this rationalization for abandoning the O.A.U. principle of refusing to establish trade or diplomatic relations with South Africa until white minority rule is ended there.)

When Mrs. Nixon drove from the jetport into the Ghanaian capital of Accra, she must have passed a huge billboard proclaiming "Africa Must Unite" — unless that last vestige of the era when Ghana was a strong voice for African liberation had been removed for her benefit.

Certainly few other tokens of that period remain. President Kofi Busia who now rules the country helped out in the coup that toppled Kwame Nkrumah while he was travelling in China. Since he took power, Busia has transformed Ghana from one of the continent's strongest advocates of pan-Africanism and liberation for the areas still remaining under white domination, into an apologist for and collaborator with South African apartheid.

During her brief stay in Ghana, America's "First Lady" took time to visit the National Assembly and joke about their relative insignificance: "Your assembly is a little bit different from ours. There they don't have half as much fun."

From Ghana it was on to Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast. Here the government had gotten together almost 75,000 people to greet her en route from the airport — many of them decked out for her with feathers, fiercely painted tribal masks and rattling gourds.

Frequently lauded in travel brochures as "the happiest country in Africa," "undergoing prodigious expansion," Ivory

Coast is probably most remarkable for its continuing dependence on France, the former colonial power. Praised by Charles DeGaulle as "a great Frenchman and a great African" and by Reader's Digest as "never a partisan of total independence for his country," Houphouet-Boigny was blasted by Frantz Fanon as "a traitor to Africa." He has laid his country open to European and American investment rather than attempting to develop its resources for its own people.

This has won him ecstatic praise from people like the Reader's Digest: "He offers industry considerable tax advantages and gives foreign companies the possibility of repatriation of as much in profits and capital as they wish."

It has also won him more tangible benefits, including a palace worthy of any visitor: "This building which must have cost 50,000,000 new French francs (about \$100 million) has been considered the 'Versailles' of Africa. Completely air-conditioned, it is decorated with pictures by Bernard Buffet, vanguard sculptures, mosaics, crystal chandeliers and Italian marble — two white butlers with jackets and gloves serve great wines to accompany succulent preparations of French cuisine while an orchestra provides a background of European music."

No wonder that Mrs. Nixon found the setting quite congenial, sticking well within the areas of the city that resemble a European metropolis and are frequented by the 30,000 French people who the New York Times admits "dominate life in the steamy West African country."

After a couple of days in Ivory Coast it was time for Pat to jet back to Washington in time for the president's 59th birthday.

Correction

ON TOURBEC ADS WHICH APPEARED ON
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ALL DEPARTURE DATES SHOWN ARE FOR
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Where do better ideas come from?

by BMT Information Systems
BAD/LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: BMT is a research group based in Ann Arbor, Michigan.)

It is our goal to be in every single country there is. We at Ford Motor Co. look at a world without any boundaries . . . We don't consider ourselves basically an American company. We are a multinational company. And when we approach a government that doesn't like the U.S. we always say "Who do you like? Britain? Germany? We carry a lot of flags."

—Robert Stevenson, Ford's executive vice-president for international automotive operations in *Business Week*

The Ford Motor Co. is a world-wide business. Last year, the volume of Ford's foreign sales was second only to Standard Oil of New Jersey.

And to keep sales growing, Ford has a Better Idea — develop and market a cheap car for Asia. And as a hedge against countries that might be reluctant to embrace Ford, the company is helping the Pentagon to perfect an automatic battlefield for use in third world countries.

Back in 1963, when *Business Week* did its first special report on multinational corporations, Ford was chosen as a case study; the article was entitled "How Ford gets the most from its multinational empire."

At that time Ford was among the biggest of the multinationals, with plants in 20 countries, and some 110,000 workers overseas.

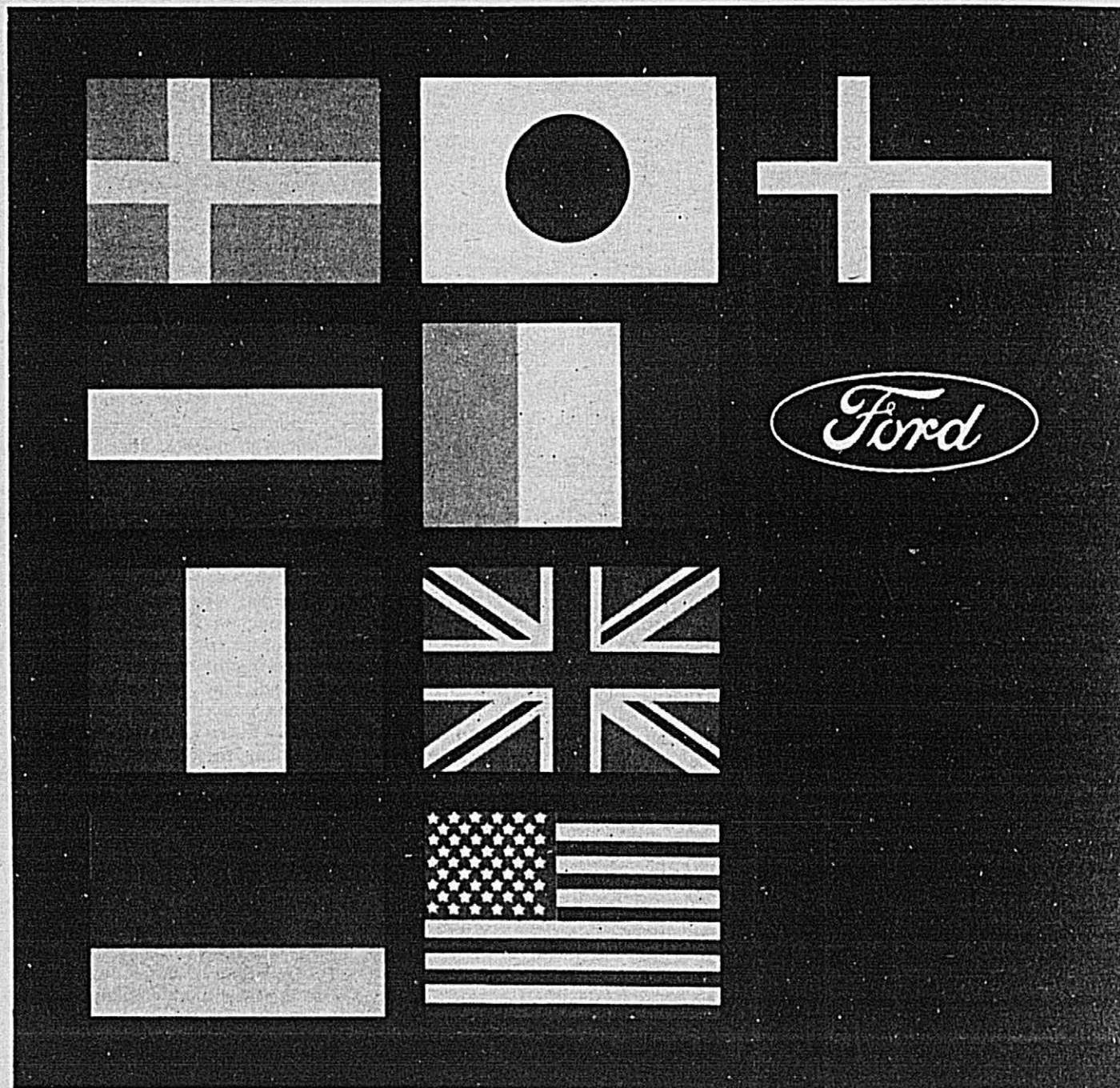
Ford had put well over \$1 billion into foreign operations since 1950, while foreign plants were turning out 14 lines of cars and trucks distinct from Ford's U.S. made vehicles.

"What excites scholars," the *Business Week* feature observed, "is that the multinational corporation appears to be more than just an instrument for profits. They see it as a means by which business can act as a stabilizer in a world full of tensions."

Currently, Ford is manufacturing or assembling cars, trucks, or tractors in 21 countries and has sales companies in eight others. Forty-four per cent of its employment is accounted for by operations outside the U.S. Foreign income accounts for 24 per cent of Ford's profits.

The big promise in Ford's future as President Iacocca envisions it is "in expanding into a truly commanding position in the vast international auto market."

Ford sells cars in 133 countries and is currently pouring more than 40 per cent of its \$700 million in capital expenditures this year into foreign operations. Already expanding into the Philippines and Thailand, Ford is planning to move into Indonesia and Yugoslavia, South Viet Nam, and, despite being closed down in Peru and taken over in Chile, expects to announce an impressive capital outlay for Brazil.



"The reason," *Forbes Magazine* explains, "is elemental: There has been an erosion in Ford's U.S. profitability since 1965, but net income from overseas operations has nearly doubled."

Henry Ford II told the Copenhagen Junior Chamber of Commerce last year that

"National differences should not be allowed to keep the people of different countries from doing whatever it is in their mutual interest to do. This is the basic philosophy behind the multinational corporation, and the world will be better when this same philosophy gains wider acceptance in other aspects of human endeavor."

Ford has little sympathy with mass public transportation as an alternative to the private car.

"Automobiles," he remarked recently, "as long as I'm going to be a working man, are certainly going to be the basic means of transportation in this country and other parts of the world . . . Mass transportation in certain areas is certainly a necessity, but if you think mass transportation is going to replace the automobile, I think you're whistling Dixie or taking pot."

Ford (as well as General Motors and Chrysler) is pursuing a three-phase strategy to penetrate the Asian auto market. First, they plan to establish manufacturing operations in white-controlled Australia and South Africa as

springboards for the Asian and African market.

Asia is the focus for much of the \$700 million Ford is spending during 1971 to expand and modernize its world-wide facilities. Ford formed a new subsidiary called Ford Asia-Pacific and South Africa Inc. Its headquarters, presently at the Ford of Australia head office, will soon move to its own complex in downtown Melbourne.

Initially, its main task will be to coordinate existing Ford manufacturing operations in Australia and South Africa; assembly subsidiaries in the Philippines, Singapore, and New Zealand; to get together a license in Thailand assembling British Fords; and to coordinate sales operations elsewhere in the region.

Phase two of the auto giant's strategy of exploitation involves establishing a secondary manufacturing and marketing base in Japan, jointly with Japanese partners. That move allows the companies to cash in on the growing luxury car market in Japan and to win a piece of the booming export market for Japanese vehicles in the U.S. and around the world.

GM has finished its connection with

Isuzu Motors, and Chrysler is linked with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

The Big Three's third strategic step is to launch high-volume mass production of cheap cars and trucks in Asian countries to capture the mass market for vehicles, while this region of one billion people is still under-developed. This will forestall independent auto development, meet Japanese competition on an equal footing, and maintain world automotive hegemony for Detroit.

So far, only Ford has announced its plans in this area. In July of this year, the family firm let it be known that it is planning to invest nearly \$1 billion in Asia by 1980. Late in 1969, when Henry Ford II announced his company's intention of concentrating on making and selling autos in Asia in the years ahead, he remarked that a principal reason for his decision was an "attractive supply of cheap labor."

In the words of *Business Week*, Ford "is shaping a strategy for putting Asia's millions on wheels."

Actually the proposed car, which Henry Ford II has characterized as "a sort of modern day Model T," would be little else but wheels. According to one idea advanced by Ford planners, the automobile would have a plywood body, "rugged" frame and two-cylinder engine; it would retail for under U.S. \$1,000.

J. W. Henderson, Detroit representative of the Asia-Pacific and South Africa sub-

sidiary, told us in an interview that U.S. foreign aid funds, administered through the Agency for International Development (AID), would be available to build the roads for the anticipated flood of cars.

South Korea is a good example of Ford penetration. The South Korean government recently opened an immense new AID-built super-highway connecting Seoul and Pusan with great fanfare. In February of this year, it was announced that Ford was expanding its operation in that country. Toyota now dominates this small but profitable market, but the Japanese firm will gradually give way to Ford domination since its continued presence in South Korea is an important barrier to increased Japanese trade with China.

Ford has obtained the Seoul government's approval to construct an auto engine plant and parts foundry in a 50-50 joint venture with Ford's local dealer-assembler, Hyundai Motor Company.

Ford is holding talks aimed at establishing an automotive factory on Taiwan. And in February, Ford announced it will invest \$10 million in an Indonesian plant to assemble small automobiles while forecasting eventual sales of 100,000 Fords a year in the Archipelago.

Ford leads the list of large U.S. corporations now exploring manufacturing investments in South Viet Nam. Saigon government sources report that Ford has proposed a \$6 million assembly operation for autos, trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery. Ford is planning a possible plant 12 miles northeast of Saigon at Bien Hoa.

Business ventures in Viet Nam are nothing new for Ford. Its subsidiary Philco-Ford has been in Vietnam since at least 1967. That year Business Week ran an article entitled "What Vietnam is Teaching Philco" with the subtitle:

"The company's contracts with the military for behind-the-lines services such as transport and warehousing are providing experience it hopes to apply in other underdeveloped nations."

At that time Philco-Ford was conducting a vehicle maintenance service for the whole Danang combat command; supplying and operating an army vehicles parts supply line and

warehousing system stretching from Tacoma, Washington to Saigon; and keeping the dockside handling equipment in running condition in Vietnam.

These contracts, currently worth some \$32 million a year to Philco-Ford evolved in just a few years from a small operation that consisted largely of a \$600,000 contract to supply some roadbuilding experts.

Yet according to M. L. Long, a high Philco official, that is only the beginning. Given a long-term U.S. economic commitment to Southeast Asia, Long looks forward to getting some \$1.7 billion in business throughout the area in 1971.

Philco-Ford has been a major corporate supplier for the electronic battlefield in Vietnam, producing sensing and communication systems.

To provide such equipment, Philco-Ford drew on its long experience in producing military tele-communications systems. It has built:

- three aircraft warning and control systems for Iran;
- an "Integrated Joint Communications System" linking Okinawa, Taiwan, and the Philippines;
- a nationwide telecommunications network for the U.S. Air Force in South Korea;

■ a global "secure voice network" for the Pentagon.

At the close of 1968, Philco-Ford completed installation of a \$100 million integrated wideband communications system (IWCS) in Thailand.

It has been called "without exaggeration the AT and T of Southeast Asia" by Dr. George R. Thompson, a top Pentagon official and historian of the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command.

This Thai network is linked with a similar network in South Vietnam which in turn feeds into other satellite and submarine cable networks.

Designed especially to meet Thai military communications demands, its major use to date has been to perform various classified services for the American military.

It has been hailed by Philco-Ford officials for its role in calling air-strikes in the Khe-Sanh siege and "for helping clear the muddy picture created by the TET offensive."

It is fully functioning as part of the Pentagon's world-wide defense communications system (DCS) and, according to most recent reports, is being run by 300 military men, especially trained at the U.S. Army Signal Center and School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, together with a "handful" of Philco-Ford technicians.

The economic as well as military importance of this system was described by a Ford executive in an interview appearing in Electronic News. Henry E. Hockeimer, vice-president and general manager of Philco-Ford's Communications and Electronics Division, explained that Ford's experience in Thailand is prompting Philco-Ford

"to evaluate future telecommunications business prospects in the military market in expectation of fundamental changes in geopolitics and America's strategic policies."

In the light of increasing resistance from overseas youth movements and a progressively worsening balance of payments, Hockeimer believes there are

clear political and financial reasons for reducing U.S. overseas troop concentrations. Electronic News continues:

"This won't mean a return to isolation. The evolution," he (Hockeimer) said, "of new, super systems of massive transport such as the C-5 giant jets which can move troops en masse to trouble spots in a matter of hours will enable us to meet our commitments. A new generation of fast maritime ships will enable us to quickly supply troops so moved."

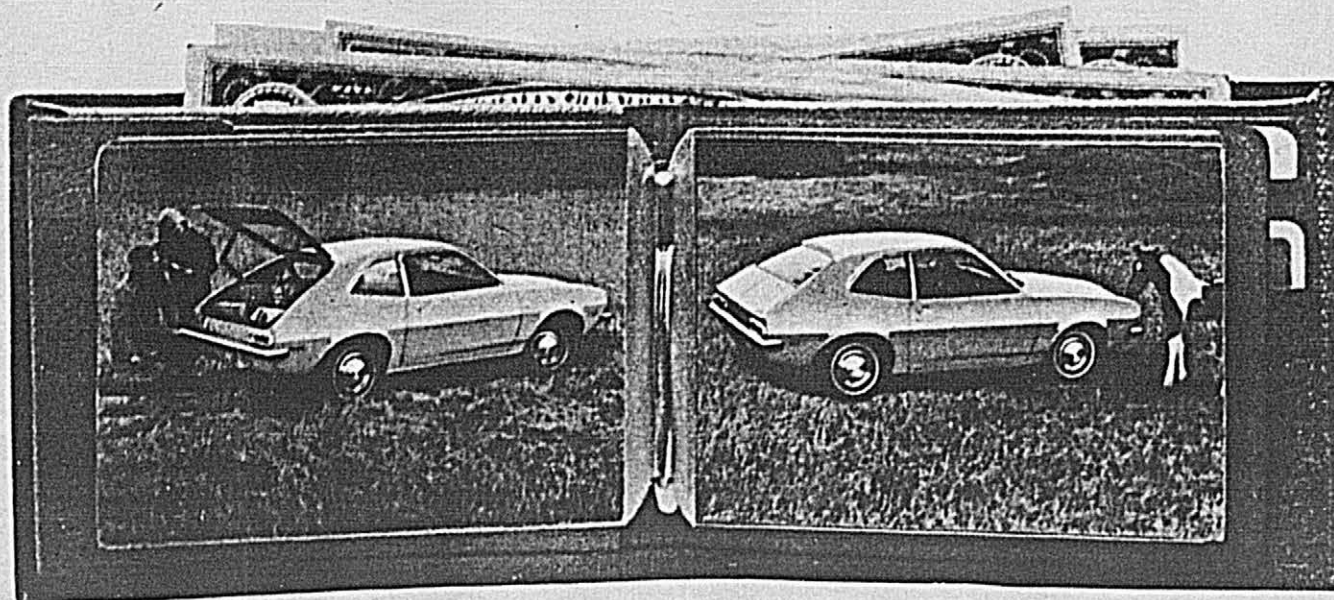
"For those of us in military telecommunications, this development means that the traditional lines between strategic and tactical equipment will blur," Hockeimer observed.

"We can foresee the time when the need for fixed, strategic trunking networks, which tie our bases together, will diminish. And in their place we will develop transportable telecommunications equipment that may be taken anywhere; anytime and set up immediately for high capacity communications via satellites, back to the States."

Hockeimer declined to set a timetable for these developments but conceded that "we have taken them into account for future business planning."

The Better Idea People at Ford are engaged in a worldwide auto strategy. As a multinational corporation, the company is eagerly and profitably acting as a "stabilizing economic force" in the Third World. And when the Third World resists, Ford supplies the Pentagon with the means of stabilizing the Third World's markets by force.

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Pinto 3-door Runabout. The rear seat folds forward to give you a carpeted cargo area that's five feet long. Holds golf clubs. Camp gear. Luggage. This new Pinto packs more fun than any import.

Pinto standard equipment includes: 4-speed floor mounted shift, 1 point 6 litre (75 hp) engine, rack and pinion steering, high-back bucket seats and over 30 Ford Lifeguard design safety features.

Instructional Athletics:



Want to learn how to play golf, swim or play squash? How about improving your swimming ability or your general physical fitness? Learn the arts of Karate or Aikido! ALL FREE. Each term the Athletics Department offers a number of instructional classes in a variety of sports. The classes last for six weeks. Fully qualified and skilled instructors are hired and emphasis is placed upon individual instruction.

There are fourteen different sports offered, seven of which are co-educational. The co-ed courses include Aikido, Yoga, Red Cross Instructors Course, SCUBA, Fencing, Figure Skating, and Modern Dance. The men may also enroll in golf, gymnastics, karate, physical fitness (including ski conditioning), Red Cross swimming at all levels, Royal Life Saving Society courses in Bronze Medallion and Award of Merit, tennis, squash, and weight training.

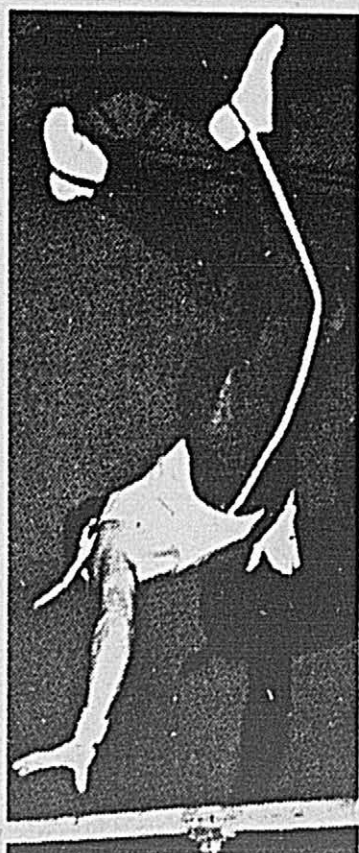
The courses are offered at times which will be most suitable to availability of

facilities and students' free time. Some courses are even available in several time slots, so as to allow students to choose a time that does not interfere with academic classes.

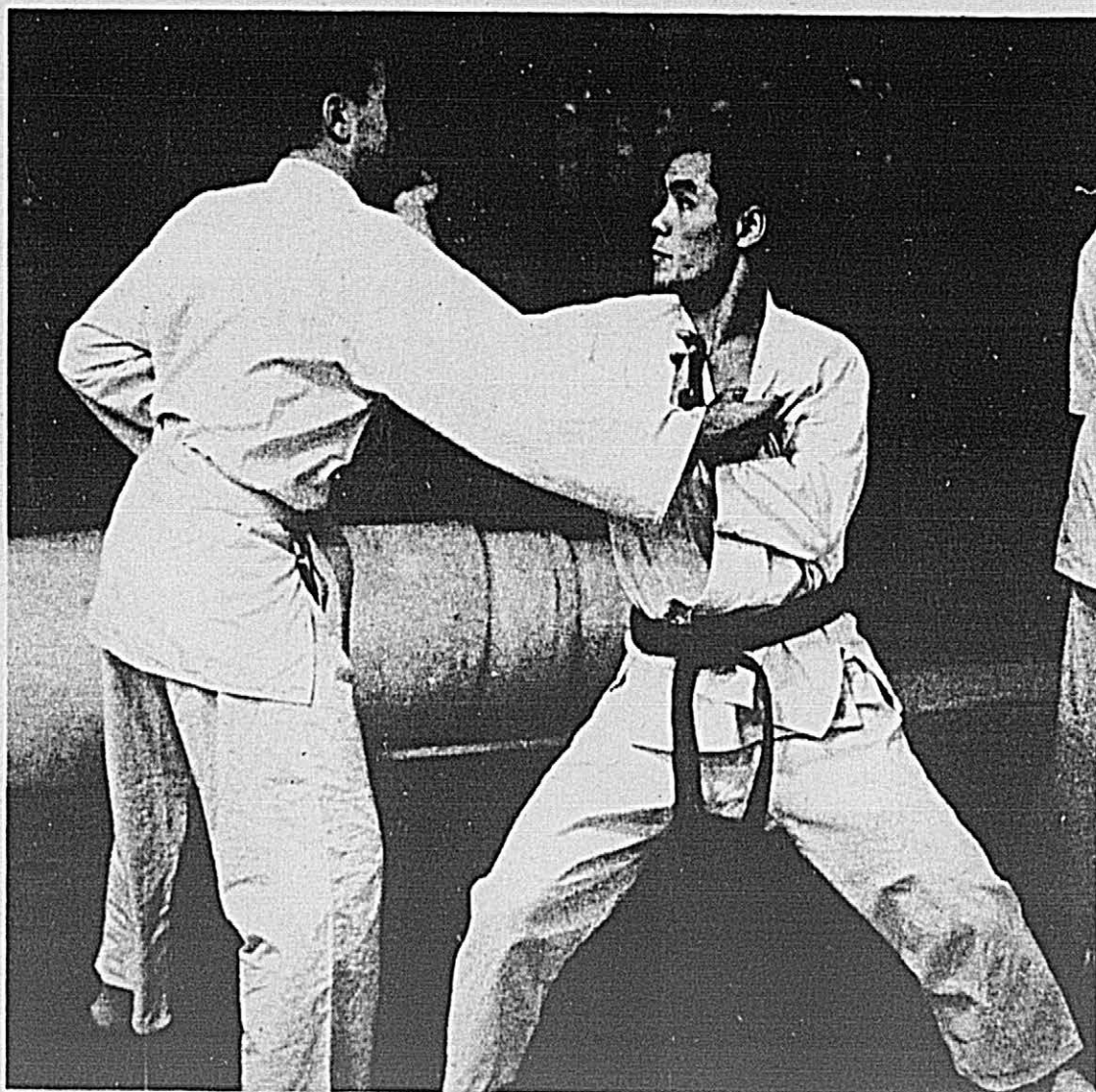
It must be emphasized that these classes are free and open to any full-time student or faculty member holding a gym membership at McGill. Abilities at all levels may be varied in individuals but everyone is encouraged to attend. Some courses such as swimming and squash are divided as to ability and individuals will be properly screened.

Registration is on Thursday, January 20 and Friday, January 21 ONLY. You *must* register for a course if you intend to take it. Register at the Currie Gym, room 7 and 8. Further information may be obtained at 392-4730 or Currie Gym, room 7 and 8.

Get a piece of the action!



Coed fencing will be one of the new courses available this year in the Instructional Athletics program at McGill. Masayuki Hisataka (right), who holds his 7th Dan Black Belt in Karate, will be back breaking jaws teaching the art. Registration is today and tomorrow.



daily photos by harold rosenberg

CLASSIFIEDS

WANTED

FULL TIME ARTIST, must be able to do detailed illustrations and be familiar with newspaper layouts. See Roman at Import Bazaar, 1242 Peel, 866-6166.

HELP WANTED, normal hearing students for paid auditory experiment in McIntyre Building. Call Bob Rivard 392-4380.

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN to care for 3 year old in A.M., some P.M. McGill campus area. May have own child. Please phone 849-1401.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY: Frontier College Labourer-teacher, minimum four months; heavy labour during day, teaching, community action and the like in all spare time. Leave name and phone number or notice posted opposite the Union switchboard.

SECRETARY FOR SPORTS DIRECTOR at Radio McGill. Minimal experience necessary. Good pay plus fringe benefits. Apply for appointment at 392-8931 or 739-8489. Ask for Aaron.

STUDENT BABYSITTER wanted 1-2 days a week to care for 18 month old boy. 484-2982.

MISCELLANEOUS

LORD TRUCK-A-DUCK LIVES! Alive and truckin' in Montreal. Wanna leave home? Fast and reasonable. Vern 733-7015.

APARTMENT hunting? One dirty-old-man health food freak looking for lovelies in Red & White Revue. Tickets on sale now.

WHY MAKE IT WITH ONE when you can make it with three? Uncle George knows. See the Red & White, Jan. 27-Feb. 5.

BAG TAKEN in gym during anthropology exam. Valuable notes within. Please phone Brian Katz 481-8615.

GARAGE TO LET at 3415 Aylmer St. near McGill University. Phone 737-3141.

ENGINEERING BANQUET January 25, Chateau Champlain Hotel. Tickets available in EUS Office. 392-8067.

FORGET-ME-NOT CAMPAIGN: P & OTUS and EUS volunteers, pick up your material in ticket booth in McConnell Building Lobby. Wednesday 9-5, 392-8067.

M.O.C. SKI TRIP Glen Mt. January 23, \$6.75 leave Roddick Gates 7:30 A.M. Tickets at Box Office till Friday, noon.

JAZZ DANCE classes given by Marianne Joffe, New York professional dancer. Beginner and Intermediate classes now starting. 1231 St. Catherine W., 288-1677.

TGIF-FREE dance at Molson Hall, Fri. Jan. 21, 8:30 P.M., Beer and hard drinks, 3 tickets/\$1.00.

COAT EXCHANGE, if you took the wrong green canvas coat on January 6th, Call 738-9129 for exchange.

COLUMBO DOESN'T LIKE 11 Fetuccini — but The Red & White Revue does. Strike a blow for organized humour — Jan. 27 - Feb. 5.

TONY, WHERE ARE YOU? Why did you leave? 11 Fetuccini misses you. Contact The Red & White Revue — tickets on sale.

FOR SALE

ROSEMOUNT FASTBACK 6W, originally \$200, for \$80. Le Trappeur Pro Elite, 5 1/2 M. \$25. Call 844-6695 after 6:00.

USED FUR COATS, muskrat, skunk, seal, raccoon. All sizes from \$15.00 up. Grizzly Furs, 152 Prince Arthur East. 843-4000.

IDYLIC TWO bedroom island retreat for single or couple, Iles Lavall Walk beach, train. \$100. monthly including taxes. Shirley 689-0728.

A PERFECT CARL ZEISS JENA microscope. Good buy. Snare drum, parade drum and HiFi — 738-8003 after 4.

WATERBEDS — complete with beautiful pine-wood frame, just \$65, delivery, installation included 3 yr. guarantee. Call 272-2155 evenings 486-7571.

DYNACO A25 SPEAKERS for sale. 8 months old. Call Less at 842-0879 Rm. 726. Leave message.

BRONICA 5, 2 1/2 sq. w/standard lens; New Afghan coats, \$25.00; electric blender. All very reasonable. 842-7514 until 6, after 10.

DODGE DART 67 4 door big size snow tires. Good condition. \$650. 486-3123. Eye for sale. 23 in. B & W Viking T.V. Old but faithful. \$35. Phone 288-8729.

FILING CABINET and drafting table. Don McKay, 842-8409 (days) or 849-8209 (evenings).

HOUSING

LOOKING FOR GIRL to share apt. Please call 935-5670 day and night.

PRINCE OF WALES 4 1/2. Sublet February new lease Oct. 72. Clean, quiet, well situated. Excellent value \$82. & heating. 486-3123.

THE UNIVERSITY provides housing accommodation in the form of 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 room apartments, and the newly opened Real Estate Office has some of these very attractive units still available. Students who may be interested in such accommodation are invited to phone 392-8212 for further information. At the present time there are no 4 1/2 room apartments available.

APARTMENT OR STUDIO. 2 enormous rooms overlooking downtown. Huge windows-sunshine, trees & peace. Running water. Bathroom & kitchen facilities shared. Lease ends April. \$110 monthly. Call 931-3068 or 932-3818 after 5 p.m.

RIDES

CHEAP RIDE: If you want a cheap ride to Quebec City, any week-end, call John Guyon 844-0503; ask for Room 422.

LOST

A PAIR OF SKI GLOVES on Monday January 17 in Union or just south of Union. 482-1170.

TYPING

EXPERIENCED TYPIST seeks work at home. Reasonable rates. 767-5565.

TYPING SERVICE FOR STUDENTS. Term papers, theses, manuscripts, etc. Across Roddick gates. Prompt, proofreading. Call Type-It 845-6621, 12-5:30 P.M.

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions — \$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

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Products and ideas from Hoechst have touched and improved the quality of people's lives in every area around the world, in a hundred countries on six continents. As an affiliate of the worldwide Hoechst organization, Canadian Hoechst Ltd. has a full century of research and achievement to draw upon. In Canada, Hoechst is an autonomous company employing Canadians to serve Canadian needs.

Hoechst in Canada concerns itself with supplying both the present and future needs of Canadians. The range of products and services covers the spectrum through industrial chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, printing plates, human and veterinary medicines, pharmaceuticals, and textile fibres. Hoechst products and services, Hoechst techniques and know-how in these fields, combined with a large international fund of experience, have given the company a reputation for expertise which takes constant striving to live up to. Hoechst thinks ahead.



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Hoechst in Canada has a modern pharmaceutical manufacturing plant at Varennes, near Montreal. Hoechst products include oral antidiabetics, diuretics, antibiotics and anaesthetics, as well as veterinary pharmaceuticals and vaccines, and diagnostics reagents.

Pioneering Diabetes Research

Hoechst is proud of its pioneering contributions in the field of diabetes. The company's work in this area reaches back to the early years of the century before the discovery of insulin by Drs. Banting and Best in 1921. After the discovery, Hoechst was the first company to be granted a license to manufacture insulin in Europe. In 1955, Hoechst discovered tolbutamide (Orinase®), the first oral antidiabetic, changing the life style of millions of adult diabetics.

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Canada to divert water

THUNDER BAY (CUP) — For five years now, the people of Northwestern Ontario have known that the water resources in our northern areas have been under survey. In Nakina, Nipigon, Pickle Lake, and other communities, people have expressed deep concern about this activity. They believe the surveys are connected with plans to divert our waters south to the United States.

A group in Thunder Bay has been researching, collecting evidence and looking into the activities of certain government departments. It has been slow work and the picture is not yet complete — but from the information they have compiled and the maps of proposed dam sites they have obtained, the group has reached several conclusions.

Canadians, they say, are faced with a massive plan to divert Canadian water and power to the U.S. It's not just Northern Ontario. It extends from B.C. and the territories through Quebec. The Columbia River, the Bennet Dam, South Indian Lake, Kettle Rapids and the Quebec Hydro Project all appear to be part of this plan.

In Northwestern Ontario the planning stages are completed. Provincial and federal government agencies are starting salvage operations to recover archaeological and ecological information from the areas to be flooded.

The people at Ogoki and other Indian reserves north of the CN rail line have been told they will have to move. Central Patricia will be under water.

Back in 1966, NAWAPA — a gigantic plan to divert Canadian waters (and power) south to the U.S. — was endorsed by the U.S. senate. Canadians were appalled and the scheme dropped out of public discussions.

What is occurring now is either the Nawapa scheme or something very like it, say the research people; and it's going on across Canada, quietly and with little public debate. Strangely enough, it appears that many of our senior elected leaders don't know, or pretend that they don't know about it either.

Although our elected representatives asked questions in the provincial and federal legislatures, they received no satisfactory answers. We were assured it was all "just a study". But people talk to people, and surveyors said it was a huge water diversion project. It became a common belief in the North that this was indeed the case. But no tangible proof could be had.

The maps and information gathered by the Thunder Bay research group 'Dam the Dams', have raised many questions. Although the group is comprised of neither professional engineers nor ecologists, they feel there is reason to fear another man-made ecological disaster if the plans go ahead. Vast land tracts in one of Canada's great natural wilderness areas will be under water. Thousands of people will be displaced. The ecological damage could be incalculable. And what of Canada's sovereignty — once started, can the flow south be stopped?

The Thunder Bay group hopes to be the nucleus for a developing national movement to stop the water diversion scheme. They want:

- a full government report on the matter.
- no export of water.
- no export of power.
- no displacement of people.
- Canadian resources for the Canadian people.

The group is attempting to set up branches in other communities across the country. They hope to distribute the maps, pictures, background stories and plans that are not as yet public knowledge. They may be contacted by writing: Dam the Dams Campaign, General Delivery, Thunder Bay 'P', Ontario.

TODAY

RED AND WHITE REVUE: Tickets on sale for this year's show, 3's Company. Union Box Office.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: First in series on Genesis with Peter Macaskill; this week, Creation. Union 458, 6:30-8:30.

FREE TELEGRAM SERVICE: Via Amateur Radio. Blanks and instructions at Union Box Office; Union 401, or phone 392-8942.

OLD MCGILL: Graduate photos. Gerald Campbell Studios, 842-6037.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Prof. Karl Konrad will speak on The Archaeological Evidence for Human Behavior. All welcome. L738, 7 pm.

WOMEN'S BADMINTON: Intramural begins Jan. 25. Sign up now at the gym or contact your faculty intramural rep. Currie Gym, 7:30-9:30 pm. For information call Bee 842-0526.

NEWMAN CENTER: Prof. Tom Bruneau on The Role of Contemporary Catholicism in the Latin American Revolution. L212, 8 pm.

AFRO-ASIAN LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE: Armed struggle in Southern Africa. Speaker: A leading member of SWAPO on a tour of North America. Union 123-124, 8 pm.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Paul Lazarou, singer and songwriter. 3625 Aylmer, 8:30-12 pm.

ARMENIAN STUDENTS' CLUB: Get-together, bring your lunch. Union 307, 1-2.

I AM CURIOUS YELLOW: Will be shown in H-110 of the Hall Building, 1455 de Maisonneuve, 3 pm. Admission 99 cents.

I AM YELLOW. CURIOUS? Don't try us again, Mr. Nixon. V.C.



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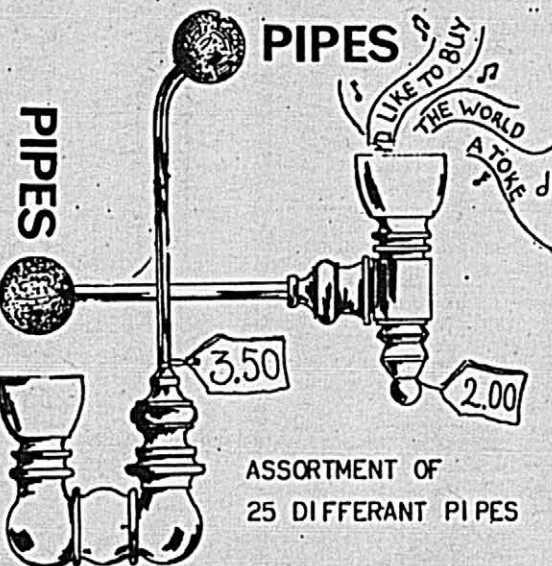
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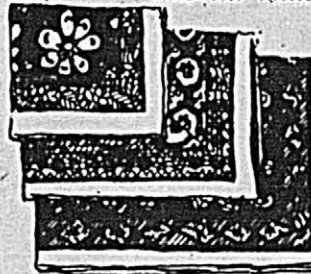
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